

a'
described above, the shading can be specified by means of several kinds of parameters. That is, after the parameters are transformed into polar coordinates, the density deviation of the image which is indicated by the coordinate D on the ordinate is extended onto the flat plane of -a' ... a in Fig. 5C, by using the above conditions of transformation. In this case, since the density is proportional to the square, the condition of transformation is as follows:

$$D' = D / (\cos^2 \theta).--$$

REMARKS

It is respectfully requested that this Preliminary Amendment be entered in the above-referenced application.

If any further fees are required in connection with the filing of this Preliminary Amendment, please charge same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please **AMEND** the paragraph at pages 14 and 15, line 1, with the following paragraph:

--Fig. 5C shows an example of a reduced ambient illuminance which is so-called a shading. The shading is a phenomenon that the brightness is decreased in proportion to the distance from the center of the optical axis. Like the geometric aberrations such as a distortion described above, the shading can be specified by means of several kinds of parameters. That is, after the parameters are transformed into polar coordinates, the density deviation of the image which is indicated by the coordinate D on the ordinate is extended onto the flat plane of -a' ... a in Fig. 5C, by using the above conditions of transformation. In this case, since the density is proportional to the [empty weight] square, the condition of transformation is as follows:

$$D' = D / (\cos^2 \theta).--$$